

PUBLIC LIBRARY COMMISSION

OF INDIANA

LIBRARY OCCURRENT

NUMBER 8

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Miss Lillian B. Arnold, assistant state organizer for the Public Library Commission, resigned last month, to become librarian of the Carnegie-Stout Library, Dubuque, Iowa. Miss Arnold will be missed by her numerous friends in Indiana, but she is to be congratulated on her new position as head of one of the best public libraries in Iowa.

Miss Carrie E. Scott has been appointed to succeed Miss Arnold. Miss Scott is known to many Indiana librarians from her connection with the Indiana State Library for two years. She is a graduate of Indiana University, and was a student at the New York State Library School 1905-6. She comes back to this state from the Pittsburgh Carnegie Library, where she has been working with children and schools. In addition to her duties with the Public Library Commission in organizing libraries, Miss Scott will have charge of library and school co-operation and work with children.

The public library is an adult school; it is a perpetual and lifelong continuation class; it is the greatest educational factor that we have; and the librarian is becoming our most important teacher and guide.—Sir Walter Besant.

LIBRARY ADVERTISING.

The up-to-date librarian recognizes the importance of advertising, in the endeavor to reach every man, woman and child in the community and acquaint them with the resources of the library and help them to appreciate the fact that the books are there for their use. But in order to interest the people and bring them to the library, advertising must be studied and experimented with for best results.

It is safe to say that the columns of the newspapers are best of all ways for attracting attention, especially of those who have never used the library before. Librarians should make the acquaintance of newspaper editors, and if their support is not already enlisted, it should be secured. Make friends with the reporters and encourage them to come to the library for news. Few librarians can afford to spend much money in printing, but as a usual thing the newspapers will gladly print free of charge all that is sent in. The well considered, readable and timely article in the daily paper is sure to reach most of the homes in the city.

Whenever possible, librarians should prepare their own material for publication. If it is concisely stated in readable form, in most cases copy will be followed. If there are several papers in the city, the same news should be a little differently phrased. If the morning paper is given preference on one occasion, the evening paper should have it next time. It is a good plan to find out the busy days at the newspaper office and plan library articles to avoid that time. It may be possible to have a certain amount of matter appear on certain days in a stated column, as for example, se-

lect lists or news notes as a part of Saturday's edition. People soon learn to watch for this and read it.

When the list is sent to the newspaper, send with it a request to have the type saved for further use. Take the type composing the list to a small job press and have struck off 250, 500 or 1,000 copies or more for the library's use. The only expense involved in this will be the cost of the paper and the pressman's services, which will generally amount to about \$1.50 per 1,000 copies. Many newspapers are willing to perform this service gratis for the returns which it brings.

Monthly and yearly statements of circulation should also be sent to the papers, and other news notes from time to time. Appeal to current interest in some question of the day or matter of local importance by printing short lists of books showing the resources of the library on these topics. Print lists of books for use of clubs, on lecture topics, on musical programs, for school work. These do not need to be new books but include the good old ones. Always annotate lists if this is possible. The note need not be long but should be made an indication of what the book actually contains. A short annotated list is much better than a long one which is not annotated.

Wilmington, Del., gets out 1,000 bulletins each month, showing accessions, at the very low cost of \$8.00. This is done by having all material run in the daily papers free of charge and the type saved without cost of composition.

Good results may be obtained from the use of bookmarks, each listing ten or twelve books on a given subject. Such marks may be printed at the local printers at small cost or may be obtained through the Democrat Printing Company, Madison, Wis., or some libraries such as Springfield, Mass., or Newark, N. J.

Exhibits are good advertisers. Select something of interest locally—for instance, if there is an art club in the place—co-operate with it and have an art exhibit. Amateur photography, postal cards, or stamp displays will attract many people. An exhibit of the art work done in the public schools is always popular and serves a twofold purpose by bringing the schools and library together and bringing visitors, who become its patrons.

Exhibits should be well timed and everything possible done to get them talked about. Get as many different people to contribute as possible, for everyone who assists in the slightest way will be more interested and will arouse interest among other people.

School and college catalogs and year books can be used by calling attention to "Where I should like to go to school," or some other suggestive placard.

The use of bulletin boards and posters, now so common in children's rooms, is spreading to adult reading rooms. On them lists of illustrative matter on current topics serve to make the room attractive and to draw people to the library. When bulletins or posters are used the books giving information on the subject illustrated should be placed as near by as possible—the pictorial material should be used merely to draw attention to the books.

Stereopticon lectures and entertainments of different kinds can be held in the library for the purpose of getting people interested. Some libraries hold what is called a "Library Week" once a year in order to acquaint or remind the public of the resources of the library.

Special invitations to clubs or organizations to visit the library can be sent out also. One library sends requests to members of different labor unions to read the invitation before their meetings. The invitation calls attention to the fact that the library is supported by taxation and that every citizen should feel perfectly at home there and secure for himself the utmost pleasure and benefit from its resources. It gives the names of some of the best newspapers and magazines to be found on file, states that books may be borrowed without charge, and gives the hours of opening for the library.

New Year's cards for invitations were sent out one year by the Michigan City Public Library and were found to be greatly appreciated and served to increase the number of users of the library. In order to inform strangers in the city, the library should have a standing notice in the amusement columns of the newspapers. Announcement cards might be hung in street cars, railway stations, hotels and stores to show the location of the library and reading rooms, hours of opening, and the fact that all are welcome to its privileges.

The wideawake librarian will be quick to seize upon every opportunity that presents itself in an effort to bring the library into notice. Advertising is but a means to an end—that of teaching the people to read wisely.

LILLIAN B. ARNOLD.

FEATURE WORK IN TERRE HAUTE.

The work which is being done in the children's department in the Emeline Fairbanks Library, Terre Haute, is in line with the movement of civic betterment. While the city officials are paving the way to provide a system of parks, the library is making an effort to create a mental playground for the children.

The results obtained are far beyond anything expected in the beginning. The canvass of the schools was a veritable pebble thrown, which is producing an ever-widening circle. Children from the remote districts who did not even know the location of the library, are now coming to it in large numbers. It is almost impossible to realize the impression which it makes upon the children who have never seen anything beautiful. This alone is a refining influence which will have permanent value.

The bird bulletin has interested the children very much. One morning a little boy reported having seen a bobolink. The names of those who see the first bird of each kind are posted on the bulletin.

On January 19th the story hour feature was inaugurated. We began by observing birthdays, and as this date was the centennial of Robert E. Lee, the "story" was about him. One of the staff who had visited his home at Arlington was in charge. A little story, "His Hero," found in Saint Nicholas, vol. 27, p. 326, was read first, then pictures of Lee, his home, the Memorial chapel, and incidents in his life followed. Many of the pictures were taken from magazine covers and added much to the interest. Our first experiment brought sixty-five bright-eyed little ones, which we considered encouraging as the story had not been announced fully. In succession followed Burns, Franklin, Lincoln, Flag day, Washington, all arranged by members of the staff and carried out much as the "Lee" story.

Our "flag day" was very interesting. We

received the first number of the Journal of American History, which contains tissue sheets in colors of the eight flags:

First: The first to float over American soil, "The red cross of St. George."

Second: The "Kings' colors," a union between the red cross of St. George of England and the white cross of Scotland under James First—the first flag to float over permanent settlements in America.

Third: Flag of Cromwell and Charles the Second, the flag rejected by the united colonies.

Fourth: "The pine tree flag," the first flag of colonial secession.

Fifth: First flag of American independence, hoisted with a salute, January 1, 1776, at Cambridge.

Sixth: First flag of the American Republic.

Seventh: First flag of American expansion (two stars added for two new states).

Eighth: A small silk flag of today bearing above it the words,

"The star-spangled banner in triumph shall wave,

O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave."

We mounted these flags on separate sheets of cardboard and hung them along the wall and draped one corner with a large flag (borrowed). We had also a picture of Betsey Ross's house, a certificate of membership in the association, a newspaper picture of the largest flag in the world and the newest flag, Panama. Facts and incidents were told in consecutive order about these flags and at the end "Barbara Fritchie" was read. We afterward exhibited these pictures on the bulletin board in the main room, where they attracted much attention from the adults as well. The whole expense was fifty cents, which we considered well spent, securing with it also a number of fine pictures of noted persons. We now have outsiders, teachers, club women, society girls and others who seem glad to assist us, and our dates are filled two months ahead. Two of our largest crowds came to hear about Japan and the Philippines from teachers who had spent three years there.

We find it best to take up some subject not talked of in the schools and the more we have in the way of curios and pictures the bet-

ter the children like it. We are going to read "something funny" once a month, which we think will be a drawing card. At these "hours" the children are told of good books on the subject under discussion and there are always calls for "a book about Japan or the Philippines." We find it brings many to the library, at first out of curiosity, afterward to read or draw books.

MRS. SALLIE C. HUGHES,
Librarian.

CHILDREN'S LITERARY CLUB OF MUNCIE.

In endeavoring to add to the list of attractions in the Muncie Public Library, we recently organized a children's club, for the idea of which we are indebted to Miss Ethel McCullough, librarian at Elwood, who described, at the meeting of the Indiana Library Association at Kokomo, a club which a member of the Elwood Library Board had conducted in connection with their library. While the two organizations are dissimilar, it was due to the knowledge of the success of the Elwood club that we undertook a like project.

The superintendent of schools assured us of his approval and co-operation in the work, and he announced to the several principals of the schools that an important meeting would be held for the children in the auditorium of the library at two o'clock on a Saturday, the regular time and place for the story hour.

A large number of boys and girls came in response, and the plan was put before them. They were asked to talk freely on the subject, and it was decided that only boys and girls between eight and fifteen years of age should be eligible to membership.

At the next meeting, which occurred in two weeks, earnest work began. Those who had been present before came with little friends who were inclined to join, and they were all initiated into the mysteries of parliamentary law. We elected a president, vice-president, and secretary and treasurer, and I was flushed with the excitement of victory when a little girl rose to make a suggestion regarding our programs. I said, "Now, when we wish anything to be done, how is it we go about it?" to which a boy promptly replied, "Make a motion." Whereupon the little girl said, in a

funereal voice, "I make a motion," and sat down content.

My object in organizing this club was primarily to bring the children to the library to spend more time than is necessary when exchanging their books. The more pretentious object, as embodied in the constitution, is to promote an interest in the good and beautiful things in nature, literature and art, making books a means to that end.

Meetings are held every other Saturday afternoon (alternating with the story hour) at half after two o'clock, in the auditorium of the library. We have enrolled as yet only about forty members, but our number is gradually increasing. We always ask those expressing a desire to join to visit for two meetings to make sure they really care to become a member.

We have a constitution and by-laws, all of which sounds very pretentious for a children's club, but which at the same time imbues the minds of the members with a feeling of importance in the work. Taking part in the entertainment is looked upon, not as a task to be lightly held and shirked if possible, but rather as a privilege. Our programs consist of five numbers, the specific subjects of which are determined by the officers, who meet with me each Wednesday following the club meeting. First we consult our small calendar and find an interesting event the anniversary of which occurs on the date of the meeting for which we are preparing the program. Next we decide on some book to be reviewed, then have a recitation to be followed by a paper on any art subject. And last we have a paper or short talk on some branch of nature study. At each meeting the program for the following meeting is read and the numbers given to those who wish to do the work. No one is compelled to take part who does not wish to, and usually there are several who want the same subject, making it difficult to choose rather than hard to dispose of the numbers.

This is our next program:

Paper on Ulysses S. Grant.

Talk about "Alice's Adventures in Wonderland."

Paper on "What I Have Learned About the Author of 'Alice's Adventures in Wonderland.'"

Recitation.

Paper on "My Favorite Artist."

Talk on "My Observations of Birds."

Discussion—"Is White a Color?"

The papers are short, merely long enough to introduce the subjects, after which time is given for the other members to tell anything interesting they know on the same topic. The reason for the last number on our next program is this: At our last meeting the children were not ready to go home when the time was up and asked to play some games, so we acted on the first suggestion and allowed some one to think of a color and tell its initial letter. One of the girls said she was thinking of a color beginning with "w," and when "white" was guessed and said to be correct, another objected, saying that white is not a color. Chaos reigned for a few minutes until it was announced that the question would be settled at the next meeting. And after adjournment the dictionary was the most popular book in the library.

Several weeks ago the club offered a prize for the best essay written on one of the two subjects, "My Favorite Author and His Books," and "Landseer's 'Distinguished Member of the Humane Society.'" We have a copy of the picture in the children's room and I have been talking to the children about Landseer's productions. I have the prize essay, together with the two next best, lying on the delivery desk, and the boys and girls read these while they wait to have their books exchanged.

We are giving a series of contests under the name of the C. L. C., with which the club really has nothing to do except that all the members compete and interest a great many other pupils in doing so. No prize is offered. Early in March I placed on the bulletin board (formed by covering the wall with green burlap from the floor to a height of five feet), the colored pictures of the birds which appear in that month. To make this collection I used the pamphlet issued by the Public Library Commission. On a table near the pictures I arranged all the books we have on birds. This was on Monday, and on the following Friday the superintendent had it announced by the teachers that there would be a bird contest at the library at the close of school. Before half-past three o'clock I had

pasted small pieces of blotting paper, which can be removed without damaging the picture, over the names of the birds, with a number on each, and had provided slips of paper, numbered, and pencils. The bird pictures I placed in two neat rows on a long table (this I find much more satisfactory than hanging them promiscuously about the wall), leaving sufficient room at the edges for the children to write as they pass around the table. I gave the box of pencils and paper to the first boy who came after school and he sat at the head of the table dispensing supplies, keeping the pictures in order, and collecting the papers and pencils when the children had finished and signed their names. The next day I posted on the door the names of those handing in perfect lists; also those who had but one bird wrong, and those who indicated all the birds correctly but had some of the names slightly misspelled; and on the following Sunday the list was published in the paper. I have learned that this list has been clipped by the teachers and posted in the various schoolrooms. We held the same sort of contest with the April birds, and, since the boys and girls are clamoring for more worlds to conquer before time for the May birds, I intend using wild flowers in the same way.

We have not decided whether to continue the club meetings during the summer, but it is likely that we shall. Several members have suggested that we have little picnics at the regular meeting time and study the birds and trees. This will probably be done.

We have accomplished so little of the many things planned, but we are very enthusiastic, and very much in earnest, so we hope to do much work and to have many pleasant times and become better friends as well.

GERTRUDE M. CLARK,

Muncie Public Library.

The more books of the right kind are read, the more efficient a nation becomes. To deny that books of the right kind contribute to human efficiency, or that the great books of a nation contribute to a nation's efficiency, is like a refusal to acknowledge that heat comes from the sun or motive power from steam.—Sidney Lee.

GRADED LIST OF BOOKS FOR READING ALLOUD.

The Public Library Commission will in a short time issue a graded and annotated list of books for reading aloud for the use of librarians in their work with teachers and mothers. Remembering with sympathy the small boy who received at Christmas time "four improving books and three books to read," an effort is being made to include under each grade only the titles of such books as children actually enjoy hearing read, rather than the "stories which every child ought to know."

A separate list of "Books for the story teller" will be given for the use of librarians who conduct library story hours, of teachers in the earlier grades, and of mothers. Another list of "Stories for all grades" will be included, in the hope that it may prove suggestive to librarians in their efforts to select books for teachers to read aloud in ungraded schools.

Such a list as this has never been provided for librarians and teachers of children, and its great value will be apparent at once. The work of compiling the list is being done by Miss Harriot E. Hassler. Miss Hassler is a graduate of the Pratt Institute Library School. She organized the Wiley avenue branch children's rooms in Pittsburgh, Pa., and was head of the school department in the library work there. Afterwards she assisted in organizing library work with schools in the Buffalo (N. Y.) Public Library. Following two years of work in the John Crerar Library, Chicago, Miss Hassler became head children's librarian in Portland, Ore. She was engaged to do special work with the Public Library Commission of Indiana this spring while having a course of work at the Winona Technical Institute Library School.

It is expected that the graded list of books for reading aloud will be ready for distribution in about two months.

The function of the library as an institution of society, is the development and enrichment of human life in the entire community by bringing all the people the books that belong to them.—Salome Cutter Fairchild.

WORKS ON INDIANA HISTORY.

There is a growing interest in all parts of Indiana in things relating to this state, and librarians are continually called upon to supply some book on Indiana history. The number of books on this subject is quite large, and it is not always easy to determine what purchases should be made in this field. The following list of works on Indiana history has been compiled and annotated by Mr. George S. Cottman, editor of the *Indiana quarterly Magazine of History*. It does not aim to be complete, but is a brief list of use to the librarian or student in Indiana history.

Dillon, John B. "Historical Notes of the Discovery and Settlement of the Territory Northwest of the Ohio." Merged in 1859 with his "History of Indiana." Devoted almost wholly to the early French occupancy and the territorial period. Has appendices of Indian treaties and other documents.

Dunn, Jacob P. "Indiana, a Redemption from Slavery," 1896. This work as a reference book stands the test of long and frequent usage. Mr. Dunn reveals the genius of the genuine historian, and has the ability, none too common, to write history attractively without imperiling his authenticity.

English, William H. "Conquest of the Country Northwest of the River Ohio, and the Life of George Rogers Clark." The full scope of Mr. English's plan was to write a voluminous history of the state, and this work which saw the light was but introductory to the larger scheme. Of the particular events with which he deals, the two volumes named are the most thorough study extant, and as such have a value proportioned to the importance of those events.

Goodrich and Tuttle. An illustrated history of Indiana issued in 1875. Reappeared in an enlarged form in 1879. It has long since been relegated to the upper shelves.

Smith, W. H. "History of the State of Indiana from the Earliest Explorations by the French to the Present Time," 1897. Covers the state's history fairly well. Easy, readable style. To the more particular student, who ought not to be asked to take things implicitly on faith, the book is less satisfactory. Mr. Smith tells a surprising number of new things,

but, unfortunately, does not at times see fit to cite authorities.

Hendricks, Mrs. T. A. "Popular History of Indiana," a young people's history which covers the history of Indiana to the year 1891. A creditable product and served its purpose for a time, but is about forgotten now.

Conklin, Julia S. "Young People's History of Indiana." 1899. Tells the story of the state's development in the style of one who knows the juvenile mind, and has the literary skill to appeal to it. For use in the school room it is the best published so far, and as a convenient reference book it is well worth a place on the library shelf.

Thompson, Maurice, "Stories of Indiana," and Glasecock, W. S., "Young Folks' Indiana." Juvenile books designed to awaken in the youthful mind an interest in our history. The elements that best lend themselves to attractive narrative are chosen, and these are presented with literary ability, making a very desirable addition to our historical literature.

Woollen, W. W. "Biographical and Historical Sketches of Early Indiana." 1883. While chiefly biographical in character, is yet an important contribution to the history of the state. Deals with persons closely identified with the state's life, many of whom, important as were their services, have no other biographer.

Rawles, W. A. "Government of the People of the State of Indiana." 1897. Thornton, W. W. "Government of the State of Indiana." Small volumes dealing with the civil development and the governmental machinery of the state. Pioneer works in their line, and take rank among our really valuable historical material.

Benton, E. J. "The Wabash Trade Route in the Development of the Old Northwest." A study of the development of the Wabash valley. In treating his theme the writer probes deeper into the state's great internal improvement experiments than any other writer has yet done.

Rawles, W. A. "Centralizing Tendency in the Administration of Indiana." Education, charities and corrections, the state and public health, taxation and the exercise of police powers, are successively considered in their historical developments.

Lockwood, George B. "New Harmony Communities." The romantic story of the New Harmony social experiment with the galaxy of remarkable personages it drew together, is unique in our annals. Fuller information touching it has long been in demand, and Mr. Lockwood, after long application, has published an extensive study that is brimful of interest.

Smith, O. H. "Early Indiana Trials and Sketches." Graphic glimpses of the political and legal life of the author's day, as well as pen portraits of contemporary notables.

Cox, S. C. "Recollections of the Early Settlements of the Wabash Valley." An exceedingly readable collection of reminiscences that reach back to the early twenties.

Hall, B. R. "The New Purchase." Represents things in and about Bloomington seventy-five years ago.

Smith, W. C. "Indiana Miscellany" contains considerable interesting matter of a reminiscent and anecdotal character.

Boone, R. G. "History of Education in Indiana." The fullest study of that subject yet published.

Nicholson, Meredith. "The Hoosiers." Primarily a literary study, but deals with the historical forces that have made for literature within the state.

Indiana Historical Society collection. Papers of exceptional value.

A. L. A. CONFERENCE AT ASHEVILLE.

From the number of inquiries which have been received at the Public Library Commission office, it is believed that the delegation of Indiana library workers to the A. L. A. conference this year will be unusually large. As a special train may be secured from Cincinnati to Asheville, if a sufficient number of librarians from the central west attend that meeting, it is requested that all Indiana library workers who expect to attend the conference send their names to the Public Library Commission office, from whence they will be forwarded to the travel committee of the A. L. A. The flat rate from Indianapolis to Asheville, round trip, will be \$17.05. Tickets at this rate are good for return until June 12. Unusually favorable rates have been secured

for trips to follow the Asheville conference. No information regarding these trips has been sent to the railroad offices in Indianapolis and the rates quoted below are from Chicago. Indiana librarians must deduct the fare from Chicago to their starting place.

The following rates from Chicago are announced:

Season ticket to Norfolk and return via Asheville	\$30 95
Sixty-day ticket to Norfolk and return via Asheville	27 75
Fifteen-day ticket to Norfolk and return via Asheville	22 85
Season ticket to Norfolk via Asheville, return via† steamer or rail to Washington and any direct line to Chicago	30 95
Sixty-day ticket for same	27 75
Season ticket to Norfolk via Asheville,* steamer or rail to New York, or† steamer or rail to Washington and direct line to New York, thence any standard line to Chicago	39 80
Sixty-day ticket for same	33 20

TWO VALUABLE LISTS.

List of Books for Township Libraries in the State of Wisconsin, 1906-7, prepared by Maud Barnett and issued by A. P. Cary, state superintendent.

The above list is most attractive and suggestive. It is classified and annotated, and divided into two general "grades" as upper and lower forms. An interesting feature of the work is that each entry is given the full author, title and imprint as well as the list price and price to districts, and in addition, the Dewey and the Cutter Classification, with a very full list of the added entries to be made for each title. A complete list of some thirty-four pages of these subject headings, subject and title analyticals, is given in the introduction.

The introduction contains some very pertinent and helpful suggestions to school officers and to teachers concerning the manipulation and care of township libraries.

* Berth included on steamer, but meals extra.

† Berth and meals extra on steamer.

This List of Books for Township Libraries cannot but prove helpful to librarians in small libraries, not only in Wisconsin, but throughout the country.

Index to Short Stories, an aid to the teacher of children. Bulletin of the State Normal School, Whitewater, Wis. Prepared by Grace E. Salisbury, librarian, and Marie E. Beckwith, kindergarten director.

A valuable list, which arranges short stories for library and school use under subject headings likely to prove useful. Story telling rather than story reading guided the work of selection. No attempt is made to discriminate between books having literary value and those lacking it.

BIBLIOGRAPHY OF HOLIDAYS.

Indiana librarians will be glad to learn that the Bibliography of Holidays issued by the Boston Book Company has been brought to date and will appear in a new edition. This is one of the popular bibliographies among library workers.

THE OLDEST LIBRARY.

During a recent lecture on History of Libraries at the Winona Technical Institute Library School, there was discussion as to whether Egypt or Babylonia could claim the first library. Information as to this was asked of Miss Elizabeth Miller, author of "The Yoke" and "Saul of Tarsus," who is an Egyptologist of authority. In reply she wrote as follows:

"Books or their equivalent in Egypt antedate anything of the kind in Babylonia several hundred years. The earliest dated papyrus was inscribed in the reign of Assa, about 3800 B. C. But the books of Thoth were extant before that time, and these books, forty-two in number, constituted the first library in the world. Vide Wilkinson, Rawlinson, Ebers, Erman. These works were housed in a temple in that city in which the monarch dwelt, and although they were hieratic and under the care of priests, men of professions, such as doctors, lawyers, scribes and theologs, as well as the nobility, had access to them, since instruction for the various professions was contained in them.

"Memphis was built in Mena's reign and was thereafter, with only a few exceptions, the city of the Pharaohs and the place of the books of Thoth. As time went on some thirty-five thousand volumes of commentaries on these sacred works were written, and included in these libraries. However, the first library built and used exclusively for books, building and all, was the Rameseum, erected by Rameses II, at Thebes, 1400 B. C. This, too, was hieratic and only a departure in the matter of a separate structure from the old hieratic libraries in use in Egypt, two thousand years before."

WINONA TECHNICAL INSTITUTE COMMENCEMENT.

The commencement exercises of the Winona Technical Institute will be held on June 11th at 3:00 p. m. About a dozen students in the Library School will receive certificates of graduation at that time, after which they will do five weeks' practice work in Indiana public libraries. Walter H. Page of the Doubleday-McClure publishing house will be the commencement speaker.

SUMMER SCHOOL FOR LIBRARIANS.

Sixth Course, July 8 to August 17, 1907.

Librarians, assistant librarians, substitute librarians and others under definite appointment to library positions will be interested in the School for Librarians to be conducted by the Public Library Commission of Indiana at the Winona Assembly and Summer School, July 8-August 17, 1907. Library boards everywhere are demanding better qualifications and more thorough training on the part of their librarians. In response to this demand several library schools offering excellent one and two years' courses have been established in various parts of the country, and those intending to enter the library profession are advised to take these courses. The requirements of these schools, however, are high. One of them admits only a limited number of candidates holding college degrees. Others require examinations in various subjects, including the reading of German and French by sight. The time, expense and preliminary training re-

quired for admission to these schools prevent the great proportion of librarians in small libraries from attending them. To increase the efficiency of such library workers, and to provide better service to the public because of this increased efficiency, the Public Library Commission of Indiana has conducted a summer school for library workers for the last five years. Over sixty Indiana librarians hold certificates from the school, and numerous letters from them state that the training given has resulted in better library work, and frequently with increased salaries from appreciative library boards.

Winona Lake, where the library school is held, is in Kosciusko county, in the northern part of Indiana, 110 miles east of Chicago on the main division of the Pennsylvania railway and 120 miles north of Indianapolis on the Michigan division of the Big Four.

Only those will be admitted who have had a four years' high school course, or its equivalent, and who are creditably filling library positions or are under definite appointment to them. No one will be admitted for a partial course except a student who has already had some training in an accredited library school.

Entrance examinations will not be required. Application blanks will be furnished by the Public Library Commission. These must be filled out and signed by each applicant, who must also secure the recommendation of a member of the local library board.

Library board members are asked to aid in raising the standard of librarianship by recommending only those whose character and education qualify them to meet satisfactorily the requirements of the library profession. As the number of desks is limited, application should be sent in before June 10.

Those attending the School for Librarians are requested to register for the course at the office of the Administration Building of the Summer School, Winona Lake. The opening exercises of the Library School will be held July 8 at 2:00 o'clock, in the Mount Memorial building.

Instructors.

Chalmers Hadley, Director, Earlham College, B. L. New York State Library School 1905-6. Secretary and State Organizer, Public Library Commission of Indiana.

Merica Hoagland, Dean, Director of the Winona Technical Institute Library School, Indianapolis.

Anna R. Phelps, graduate of Vassar College and of New York State Library School, 1901. Head instructor Winona Technical Institute Library School.

Carrie E. Scott, Indiana University, A. B. New York State Library School, 1905-6. Pittsburgh Carnegie Library, 1906-7. Assistant State Organizer, Public Library Commission of Indiana.

Arne Kildal, University of Christiania, Norway, 1903. New York State Library School, 1907.

Clarence B. Lester, A. M. Brown University. Fellow, University of Wisconsin, 1905-6. Legislative Reference Librarian, Indiana State Library.

Lovina Knowlton, Gertrude Stiles Bindery, Chicago.

Instruction will be given in the form of lectures. These will be supplemented by practical work with books, subjected to daily revision. About six hours each day will be required for study and practice.

All of the important technical processes in library work will be studied, together with special lectures on trade and subject bibliographies, reference work, library furnishings, administration and work with children and schools. Those who perform the work of the six weeks and pass the closing examination will receive certificates indicating that they have satisfactorily completed the course.

Expenses will be as follows:

Tuition fee for six weeks' course.....	\$10 00
Entrance to Winona Assembly grounds (student's rate)	3 00
Supplies	5 00
Required text-books:	

Cutter-Sanborn alphabetic order tables, 2 parts.....	2 50
Dewey Decimal classification, abridged	1 50
Simplified library school rules.....	1 25
Text-books and supplies may be purchased at Winona.	

Room and board may be secured at the rate of \$5 to \$9 a week. Inquiries about the summer library school should be addressed to Chalmers Hadley, secretary, Public Library Commission, State House, Indianapolis, Ind.

INDIANAPOLIS LIBRARY CLUB.

Mr. Clement W. Andrews, president of the American Library Association, and librarian of the John Crerar Library, Chicago, was the guest and speaker at the April meeting of the Library Club. A large number of library workers heard Mr. Andrews speak on the American Library Association, and it is believed that the number who attend the Asheville conference from this state will be increased as a result of Mr. Andrews's address.

An informal reception was held by the club and among out-of-town librarians present were Mrs. Ella R. Heatwole, of Goshen; Miss Ida Lewis, Shelbyville; Miss Ethel Baker, Warsaw; Miss Sue Beck, Crawfordsville, and Miss Arden Chapin, Muncie.

On the day following, many librarians heard Mr. Andrews at the Winona Technical Institute Library School, where he spoke on Reference Work in a Public Library. The address was followed by a luncheon given by the school.

NORTHERN INDIANA AND SOUTHERN MICHIGAN LIBRARY CLUB.

The annual meeting of the Northern Indiana and Southern Michigan Library Club was held at South Bend March 5th. There were in attendance representatives from the Elkhart, Laporte, Michigan City, New Carlisle, Valparaiso and Niles, Mich., libraries. The club was fortunate in having at its meeting Miss Ahern, editor of Public Libraries. There was no set program and the meeting was informal in its nature.

The Elkhart Library reported an increased classed circulation, the per cent. of fiction circulated being much less than ever before. This was most interesting from the discussion it brought out as to whether the large per cent. of fiction usually circulated in a library is really such a bugbear as it is supposed to be. Michigan City voiced its need of more books in the German language, the increasing demand for such books being in excess of the library's supply. Valparaiso reported an increasing patronage of the library, which is already finding itself crowded for room.

Laporte Library reported the replacing of old shelves with new metal stacks and the change in their arrangement of books. The plan of placing one shelf of fiction to every three or four of classed books is being followed, thus causing the reader to come in contact with books whose titles he may find as attractive as the story for which he looks.

South Bend Library called attention to the new books in the young people's room with its one section of school and college stories, and in the main library the collection of books upon the civic questions of the day and the beautifying of public and private grounds. The next meeting of the club will be held at Laporte the first week in June.

VIRGINIA TUTT,
Librarian, South Bend, Ind.

MARION (IND.) ART EXHIBIT.

The third annual art loan exhibition of the Public Library took place February 6-20. It was attended each day by enthusiastic crowds, including many visitors from over the state.

The picture exhibit was in charge of Mr. A. R. Kohlman and consisted of a splendid collection of the works of foremost American, French and Dutch artists, in oil, water-colors and etchings. Indiana pictures, including works by T. C. Steele, J. Otis Adams and Otto Stark, were a feature. Noted pictures by Leon Dabo, Leonard Ochtman, Leslie Thompson, Harry Roseland of Brooklyn, and others, comprised the American artists' exhibit. A number of James McNeil Whistler's etchings were to be seen, also Axel H. Craig's etchings and several by Vaughn Trowbridge.

Mr. Kohlman loaned a collection of fine bronzes which, with others, proved a fascinating study. The potteries represented collections from four of the large manufactories of the United States and attracted a large share of attention. In the museum were Oriental, Indian, Filipino and Cuban collections which proved of great interest. Another exhibit was that furnished by the Indianapolis Manual Training School. An additional feature was a public lecture on the "Appreciation of Art," given by Mr. Kohlman; also special musical programs.

The Public Library is to be congratulated on its very successful art loan exhibit. The annual art exhibit is one of the most notable affairs given at an Indiana Library.

THE INDEPENDENT READING LISTS.

The reading lists compiled and printed in the Independent and which have been distributed to the Indiana libraries through the Public Library Commission, will continue to appear in the Independent Magazine. The secretary of the Public Library Commission suggested that reading lists on more popular subjects would be particularly valuable to the smaller libraries, and a reply has been received that such topics as Panama, etc., will soon be issued.

BOOKS ON PHYSICAL CULTURE IN TRAVELING LIBRARIES.

The following is clipped from the annual report of the Indiana Y. M. C. A. business meeting held in Indianapolis:

"The two traveling libraries made up by the Public Library Commission of Indiana for the special benefit of our physical departments were duly furnished by the Commission, our committee guiding their circulation among our associations. The notice of this happy plan was brought by the international committee to the attention of all the other states and provinces."

The two libraries referred to in the above were selected, primarily, by Mr. A. K. Jones, the physical director of the Y. M. C. A. in Indianapolis. He suggested to the Commission that collections of books be made up on the subject of Athletics to loan to the associations over the state. Thirty-seven volumes were purchased and made into two libraries. The collection consists of books on gymnastics, track and field athletics, wrestling, physiology and many other phases of the subject that are helpful. The Indianapolis association used the libraries for six months; since then they have been sent to Evansville, Marion and Terre Haute.

SOME LIBRARY COMMISSION ACTIVITIES.

During the last quarter personal visits to Indiana cities in the interest of libraries were made by Public Library Commission representatives to Auburn, Goodland, Logansport, Linton, Kendallville, Ligonier, Lagrange and Connersville. Help of various kinds was given to Montpelier, Bloomfield, Bremen, DePauw University, Greencastle, Clay City, Jonesboro, Martinsville, Greenwood, New Harmony, Delphi and Valparaiso.

Publications were distributed by the Public Library Commission to all public and school libraries in Indiana, and information regarding Indiana libraries and library work was sent in response to requests from New York, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Kentucky, South Carolina, Oregon, Illinois, Canada and Japan.

During the last quarter, public libraries were opened in Indiana at Auburn, Goodland, Bloomfield, Montpelier and Mishawaka. The assistant state organizer assisted in the opening of the Auburn Public Library and started the classification and cataloging of the 1,300 books received through the book shower given by the Auburn Public Library.

The secretary of the Commission wrote a letter for publication in the interests of the Goodland Public Library which resulted in a number of valuable books being sent that library from Rochester, New York. The assistant state organizer, through personal help at the library, started the work of classification and cataloging.

Lists of books were supplied for purchase when the Bloomfield Library was opened and advice regarding the library law of 1901-3 was given the Montpelier library board.

Library campaigns were opened with the assistance of the Public Library Commission during the last quarter at Linton, Fairmount and Lagrange. Numerous editorials on public libraries were sent from the Public Library Commission and printed in the daily press of these cities as well as in the papers at Ligonier, Kendallville, Connersville, Montpelier and Goodland.

Newspaper articles containing news of Indiana libraries and library conditions were written for the Indianapolis papers, and an article on traveling libraries was published in

the Craftsman by Miss Georgia H. Reynolds of the Public Library Commission force. The secretary of the Commission sent Indiana library articles to the Library Journal and Public Libraries.

The circular for the Summer library school at Winona Lake has been issued. Information for printing was given for the Winona Assembly Year-Book, to the American Library Association and League of Library Commissions on library architecture, and information regarding Indiana libraries and the Public Library Commission was sent to the League of Library Commissions Year-Book. A large number of photographs of excellent library buildings has been secured by the Commission for the use of library boards which are contemplating the erection of new library buildings, and blue prints of library furniture have been procured and distributed to libraries.

Letters were written by the secretary upon invitation from library workers in South Dakota, Illinois and Alabama, where efforts are being made to establish Public Library Commissions.

An opinion was secured by the Commission from the attorney-general of Indiana which was of great assistance in the establishment of the library at Kendallville. Information was given to Butler which resulted in the incorporation of the Butler Library Association, which has presented its library to the city of Butler for public use.

The Commission secured free of charge and distributed to all public libraries in Indiana the first five book lists compiled and published by the Independent.

NEWS FROM INDIANA LIBRARIES.

Auburn.—The formal opening of the public library at Auburn was held on March 7. A large and attractive room, centrally located, was secured for library purposes and fitted up with shelves and reading tables. About 700 books have already been placed on the shelves, many of them being donations from residents of Auburn. The program of the evening was made up of addresses by Mrs. Leasure, president of the Library Board; Mr. Hippensteel, superintendent of schools, and Miss Lillian B. Arnold, assistant state organizer for the Pub-

lie Library Commission. Several of the business men gave short talks on what the library meant to the community, and showed the deep interest taken in this movement.

The assistant state organizer remained a few days directing the preparation of the books for circulation and instructing Mrs. Barnes, the librarian, in library methods.

Crown Point.—Bids for the construction of the new Carnegie Library at Crown Point were opened at the First National Bank and resulted in the contract being awarded to William Perry of Crown Point, whose bid was \$11,591.30. The above figures do not include the contract for the heating and wiring, which will be added to the above figures. The Carnegie donation was \$12,000.

Fort Wayne.—The report of the librarian of the Fort Wayne Public Library, Miss Margaret M. Colerick, has been completed for 1906, and shows that there are now 11,608 individual borrowers taking out books from the institution. During the past year there was an increase of 1,113 borrowers, and eighty-four cards were relinquished because of the owners' removal from town or death.

During the year the total circulation of the books in the library was 68,165, or an average of about six volumes a year to each card owner. Of the number of books circulated 3,690 were German. Of the fiction circulated last year, the most popular books were, "Coniston," "The Fighting Chance," and "House of a Thousand Candles." Miss Laura Sikes, a graduate of the Pratt Institute Library School, 1906, has been appointed children's librarian at the Fort Wayne Library.

Fowler.—The efficiency of the Fowler Public Library has been greatly increased through the cataloging of the books by Miss Alice Griffith, a graduate of the Winona Technical Institute Library School, and Miss Harrington, the librarian. Miss Griffith was called from her work to accept a position with the Indianapolis Public Library, but the work of making the library more valuable through careful cataloging is being continued by Miss Harrington.

Goodland.—After several weeks' preparation, the Goodland Public Library was opened on March 9 under auspicious conditions. An unusually large and well-selected collection of

books was secured from gifts and a library book shower. The work of arranging and making them available was started by Miss Lillian B. Arnold of the Public Library Commission. The names of the persons giving the books were placed in their gifts as mementos of the donors' generosity. Books from various parts of the township were given and these were collected in rigs sent out by the library board. A number of excellent books were received from a book reviewer in Rochester, New York, who read an article in an Indiana paper stating that the opening of the public library followed immediately upon the closing of Goodland's last saloon.

One of the features of the library quarters is a conversation room. It is well lighted, has comfortable furniture and helps to make the library popular with the farmers and their wives who come from the outlying districts and have no other place to meet for conversation. It is separated from the general room by a glass partition which prevents disturbance in the reading room.

Goshen.—The fourth annual report of the Goshen Public Library shows the library to be in the best condition in its history. Public interest has grown steadily and the demand for books exceeds the financial resources. There are in the library 6,500 volumes and the circulation last year amounted to 28,255, of which 18,235 represent adult books. This circulation does not include the use of the reference books in the library. An idea of the serious reading done with the library books is gained from the statistics, which show that during the last four years there have been 7,394 calls for history books and 2,424 for scientific books in addition to 500 calls per week in the reference department. Mrs. Ella R. Heatwole, the librarian, has succeeded in getting all classes of citizens interested in the library and much special work is done.

The work of the public schools is followed closely and the library supplements it. Club programs are sent the librarian when first made out, and books are selected to assist the club work. Special work is done with Bible classes, which meet in the library auditorium every Monday. There are a number of factories in Goshen, and personal work by the library board and librarian has resulted in increased

use of the library by the men. It is proposed to have personal letters of invitation to the library written by the library board to working men, and have these invitations enclosed in the men's pay envelopes. To encourage serious research work, the librarian allows a reader to take from the library any number of books on a given topic, subject to recall by telephone or postal if needed at the library. Goshen public library is a successful institution with an assured place in the public's regard.

Kendallville.—After an exciting campaign of many weeks, the city council of Kendallville passed a resolution establishing a public library under the Mummert law, and Andrew Carnegie has expressed his willingness to provide the money for a library building. In addition to the Carnegie gift, Kendallville citizens have responded loyally, and additional gifts were promised as follows: A library site worth from \$3,000 to \$5,000 by John Mitchell; \$1,000, J. Keller; \$500 in cash, D. C. Walling; Flint & Walling Manufacturing Company, from \$500 to \$1,000, and possibly more, to equip and maintain a department in the library for technical books.

Kendallville is one of the progressive small cities of northern Indiana, and excellent results are expected from the establishment of a public library.

Kokomo.—A bulletin board has been installed in the Carnegie public library, in which the librarian posts a list of the most important magazine articles in the current monthlies. This list is of great value to those who have only a few minutes to spend in the reading room and wish to find some good magazine article on a live question.

Lagrange.—At a meeting of library supporters when Mr. Chalmers Hadley, secretary of the Public Library Commission, was present and discussed library matters, it was decided to ask the city council to pass an ordinance authorizing the establishment of a public library under the Mummert law. There is every indication that this will be done without delay. A number of years ago a reading room was conducted but it was discontinued because of lack of financial support, but those who conducted the reading room propose to turn

over nearly 1,000 excellently selected books to the public library free of charge. Work with schools will probably be an important feature of the library work, as the Lagrange schools already have an excellent reputation which library co-operation is expected to increase.

Ligonier.—Rapid progress has been made in public library sentiment, and enthusiasm has been aroused by the promise of a library gift from Andrew Carnegie. This will probably be about \$10,000. The city council has proposed to present a beautiful library site in the Ligonier public park, which is a prettily shaded plot in the very center of the city. Until a library building is erected, the library will be operated in a store room which has been made into attractive library quarters with good shelving and comfortable tables and chairs. When the library is opened to the public in a very short time, it is expected that upwards of 1,000 books will be on the shelves. The members of the library board are as follows: President, F. H. Green; vice-president, Mrs. Jacob Sheets; secretary, W. C. Palmer; Mrs. F. W. Zimmerman, Mrs. W. H. Bender, Mrs. Abbie Draper, and William Baum.

Linton.—Strong efforts are being made and high hopes are entertained that the Linton city council will soon provide for a public library. Few cities in Indiana have increased at such a rate as Linton, and the large number of arrivals in the city who come to work in the mines makes it desirable to establish a public library without delay. Members of the various clubs and representative citizens in general held a meeting on April 28, when the secretary of the Public Library Commission discussed the work of public libraries, after which it was decided to open a library campaign at once. A large number of leading women of the city are carrying forward the agitation.

Marion.—Mrs. Ida Gruwell, for many years in charge of the Marion public library, has resigned because of ill health, and has gone west. Miss Edith Baldwin, assistant librarian, has been asked by the library board to continue to have charge of the library in co-operation with the board.

Montpelier.—The city council has passed an ordinance guaranteeing the city's support to a

public library, and a letter of request for a gift to be used in erecting a library building has been sent to Mr. Carnegie. The library board has reorganized under the law of 1901-3, and the members appointed under that law are: T. C. Neal, Dr. Reynolds, Miss Daise Emsh-willer, L. E. Kelley, Miss Lela Page, W. S. Bull and Mrs. A. G. Johnston. Montpelier is a progressive city and is regarded as an excellent field for a public library.

Shelbyville.—Two life-sized groups and eight busts have been placed in the Shelbyville Public Library, where the beauty of the library interior has been enhanced by the statuary. One of the groups has as a central figure Paul Revere of revolutionary fame, and Diana, the goddess of hunting, is the subject of the other group. The busts are as follows: George Washington, Horace Mann, Daniel Webster, Thomas Jefferson, Napoleon Bonaparte, U. S. Grant, Abraham Lincoln, Benjamin Franklin.

South Bend.—The following statistics of expenditures are taken from the financial report of the Public Library for 1905-6:

Books	\$966 08
Magazines and periodicals	298 55
Bindings	433 83
Supplies	66 58
Maintenance	216 95
Light	301 95
Fuel	399 35
Interior decorating	300 00
Street sprinkling	9 95
Cartage and advertising	17 30
Furniture and fixtures	19 54
Salaries—	

Librarian and assistants.\$1,535 25

Janitor 600 00— 2,135 25

Total expenditures\$5,165 33

Spencer.—The Spencer Public Library opened in the city building last November, has established itself in the regards of the people. Excellent results have been obtained, although the financial support of the library is not large. To emphasize the library's hospitality, the Spencer Library Board meets at the library quarterly, and an informal public reception is held, when all citizens are welcomed and shown the library rooms. Miss Gertrude Morgan, the librarian, expects to attend the library summer school at Winona Lake.

Terre Haute.—The Emeline Fairbanks Memorial Library is in receipt of a notice from the Art Section of the Women's Club of Terre Haute advising that, by popular vote, the club has decided to donate to the library its entire collection of pictures descriptive of the study of Italian cities to which it has devoted its attention.

The collection includes about two hundred and fifty, covering Pisa, Ravenna and other noted places, dealing at length with their art. This is the second gift from the Art Section.

The assistants at the library are busily engaged making a series of clippings of pictures covering every subject likely to be interesting to the public. The clippings are cataloged and can be had at a moment's notice. The photographs of musicians, the artists, noted people in all walks in life, are being preserved for future reference.

Terre Haute.—The new Indiana State Normal School Library promises to be an imposing structure. It will be two stories in height with a basement and dome. The dimensions are 80x125 feet, and the library will be built of Indiana limestone. The general style of architecture will be renaissance with Ionic pilasters. Beyond a wide-tiled corridor will be the general reading room. Separated from this, by columns only, will be a five-story stack room. The second floor will contain an art-reference room with space for art display in the open corridor.

The children's reading room, lecture room and bindery will be on the ground floor. Forty-two thousand volumes will be placed in the building. The books, catalogs, cases and furniture will cost \$100,000. An effort will be made to have the building ready by the opening of the spring term of 1908.

Wabash.—The annual report of the Wabash Public Library shows that the number of borrowers is 1,812 against 1,718 for the previous year. During the year 1906, 601 volumes were added to the library, the total number of books at present being 5,753. The total circulation for last year was 24,471 as compared with 22,169 for the preceding year. During the last year there has been a decided increase in the number of children who visit the library, and the schools and library co-operate in their work more effectively than ever before.

The annual election of officers of the library resulted as follows: President, Mrs. C. E. Cowgill; vice-president, J. H. Stiggleman; secretary, Charles C. Hass; and librarian, Miss Daisy Henley.

Westfield.—Agitation concerning a Carnegie library has arisen in Westfield, and the newspapers have entered into the discussion. The library is housed in a little cottage remodeled to better meet the requirements. Miss Belle Roberts is a most enthusiastic librarian, and through her efforts, also those of her predecessor, Miss Ida Roberts, the library has become a worthy factor in the community. Westfield has a new township high school building. If the sentiment of the township were in favor of the Carnegie library the requisite \$1,000 maintenance fund on a

\$10,000 building would probably be forthcoming.

I know of nothing more reassuring and at the same time more searching for vanity which ferments in our hearts, than the coming face to face with an obscure worker who does his task as the oak grows, and as the good God makes his sun to rise, without asking who is looking on.—C. Wagner.

"Even now many wise men are agreed that the love of books, as mere things of sentiment, and the reading of good books, as mere habit, are incomparably better results of school than any of the definite knowledge which the best of teachers can store into pupils' minds. Teaching how to read is of less importance in the intelligence of a generation than the teaching what to read."

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